THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1864. NO. 108.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

SENATE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Voters of Old Chatham.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Granville.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Orange.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Person.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Caswell.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Rockingham.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Guilford.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Randolph.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Davidson.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Davie.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Rowan.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Cabarrus.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Mecklenburg.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Iredell.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Lincoln.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Gaston.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Cleveland.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Rutherford.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Burke.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Wilkes.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Ashe.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Alleghany.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Surry.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Yadkin.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Stanly.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Montgomery.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Richmond.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

To the Voters of Old Anson.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:

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SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1863.

Military Convention.

A public meeting was held in the Court House yard, on motion of the Democratic Executive Committee, to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The reports were made on Saturday, in both Houses, which appear in full in our columns to-day.

The principle upon which the meeting was called, was supported with spirit, however, by a number of speakers, but the innumerable arguments put forth, showing to those who had already come over to the ideas and Georgia and Georgia have promptly agreed to, and determined to support the act of the last session of our Assembly, and taking the action of the meeting to be such wishes, North Carolina is ready to do the demand for the writ of habeas corpus unconditionally here the fatal the

We learn it will be urged against the passage of the suspension, that the President has made the appeal to Congress in favor of the Act as it is, and that he is in a position to bring the beneficial workings in favor of the measure; but we can tell President Davis that, as Senator Hill said him in February last:—The people of North Carolina are not willing to entrust him or any other living man with this power, and if our members of Congress fail to urge the repeal they will be recreant to their duty and false to those who placed them where they are. There may be extenuating circumstances connected with this appeal of Mr. Davis, in there were no room for doubt in reference to his desire for the passage of the Act at first. In fact, the refusal is founded upon the authority of a member of Congress, after Congress met, that the Executive was opposed to the suspension, and [illegible] was to be satisfied with the power the law confers on him. Long before the close of the session of Congress he received a letter from Raleigh stating positively that overawe the people of North Carolina—that the many of them were disloyal, and unless something be done in support [illegible] would call a Convention and go out of the Confederacy by at least 30,000 majority. On the reception of this letter the President requested the delegation from this State to meet him in conference, which they did, when the letter was read and freely discussed. Four of our members—all beaten at the last election—concurred with the recommendations of the letter, and expressed the belief that the majority of the people of the State were disloyal. The member from this District even went so far as to assert that a loyal unarmed man could not travel in some parts of it without endangering his life. When any of them was asked if it was not the 30,000 majority that voted for Vance that they considered the disloyal majority, he answered in the affirmative; and so it will be seen that the whole scheme was concocted by Destructive leaders to overawe and defeat the Conservative party in this State. Mr. Reid protested then and there that the great mass of the people of North Carolina were true to the South and to the Confederacy, and referred the President to her constituted authorities, her acts and her record in the war as proof of this assertion; and that scribblers and letter writers were not to be relied upon. Mr. Smith concurred, and two or three others demurred to the wholesale denunciation of disloyalty but exhibited no disposition to make a determined protest.

The council dispersed, the Act was passed, and those whose chief wish was not love of country, but a desire to destroy the Conservative party in North Carolina, had triumphed. And there it was that "confidential" circulars were sent out and "patriots and property holders" began to manoeuver for success in the August elections. Gov. Vance was considered a valuable prize, for they had concluded that if he could be secured, success was sure. He was invited to Wilkesboro' by Destructives—he had been flattered, fawned upon and caressed—and in stead of placing himself on record against this monstrous usurpation, as Brown and Stephens did afterwards, he tells the people "the King's hand is a terror of strength," and that the must "stand up to it." Gov. Vance there took his position and made his record, and it was in favor of the suspension, and no number of speeches or messages will redeem him in the eyes of the Conservative party, and in doing this he threw himself entirely into the arms of these Destructive leaders who procured the passage of the writ. We have stated facts that are known throughout the State and no one can controvert them.

What then is the Legislature to do? The course of members is plain: If they believe the representations made to President Davis, by letter from this city, which letter was supported and justified by four Destructive members of Congress, that the people of the State are disloyal by a majority of 30,000, they should vote for a continuance of the suspension; but if they believe, with Mr. Reid, that the State is loyal and that she has made a record for herself in this war of which any [illegible] We would, then vote to protest against this usurpation and call upon our members of Congress to urge its repeal.

We know that some of the Destructive supporters of Gov. Vance [illegible] to his position and claim him as throwing prompt action by the State [illegible] shows to this we refer to the [illegible] speech in which he [illegible] the action of the Legislature? We want the Legislature to [illegible] the people will [illegible] Let every man be [illegible]

[illegible] Let us [illegible] but [illegible] we ask for [illegible] and [illegible] with the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and